Kentucky Pantagraph.

VOLUME XIV.—NUMBER 85. HOPKINSVILLE, KENTUCKY, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1892. TWICE A WEEK AT $2 A YEAR

Bassett & Co

WRECKERS OF HIGH PRICES

GREAT RIBBON SALE

FRIDAY AND SATURDAY.

THREE THOUSAND SIX HUNDRED YARDS.

360 PIECES.

No. 9 all Silk Ribbon, Plain Edges, all Colors, at

TEN CENTS A YARD.

This is the greatest Ribbon offer yet made and this notwithstanding our advice from New York which says:

"Placed my order on Ribbons to-day and paid an advance of 15 per cent. and had hard work to get the order accepted—some people are asking as much as 35 per cent. advance and Greeff & Co. from whom we get Phœnix Ribbons will not take an order at any price till the market is more settled."

This lot was scooped by Mr. Bassett while in the market at his own price and as we always give our customers the benefit of our good fortune we make this great offer:

28c Value, 10c Price.

THE TARIFF ROBBERY.

It is Unjust and Unconstitutional—Besides It is Legalized Robbery.

Andrew Jackson, in his farewell address, in pointing out the evils and the dangers of exorbitant tariffs, said:

"Do not allow yourselves, my fellow-citizens, to be misled on this subject. The federal government cannot collect a surplus for such purposes without violating the principles of the constitution and assuming powers which have not been granted. It is, moreover, a system of injustice, and, if persisted in, will inevitably lead to corruption and must end in ruin."

The democratic platform adopted at the Chicago convention, which nominated Cleveland and Stevenson, declares:

"We denounce Republican protection as a fraud—as a robbery of a great majority of the American people for the benefit of a few. We declare it to be a fundamental principle of the democratic party that the government has no constitutional power to impose and collect a dollar for tax except for purposes of revenue only, and demand that the collection of such taxes be imposed by the government when only honestly and economically administered."

It is therefore no new doctrine nor new declaration that the democratic platform makes. It remains simply in line with all that is just, fair and constitutional in the successful management of governmental matters. The creed of the democratic party pledges complete faith in the people; and it is therefore unalterably and patriotically opposed to the iniquitous and unjust system of high tariff that takes from the pockets of the voters millions of dollars in excess of what is needed to carry on the government economically and honestly administered.

Under the democratic low tariffs of forty and fifty and sixty years ago, there were prosperous times, and we have the word of James G. Blaine himself that then progress and plenty went hand in hand. But in those days, with the democratic party in power, the people were not robbed by frightfully burdensome tariff taxes. Untold millions were not being wrung from the hands of the workingmen to augment the mighty riches of such men as those who have become opulent and arrogant as the beneficiaries of the republican tariff inquisition.

The principles upon which the republicans justify high and oppressive tariffs is in itself wrong. The money to be collected is simply for the good management and the safe and adequate requirements of the government, and whatever other amounts are collected from the people is the result of a system of bold and monstrous robbery on the part of the party in power. The founders of the republic and the framers of the constitution never intended that the people should pay towards the maintenance of the government millions more than are required. They intended such a proceeding to be unconstitutional and to prohibit it; hence it is that Jackson, giving expression to a democratic doctrine as old as the republic itself, asserts: "The federal government cannot collect a surplus for such purposes [for political purposes and more than the needs of the government require] without violating the principles of the constitution and assuming powers which have not been granted."—York (Pa.) Gazette.

TIN PLATE SUPERSTITION.

Congressman Bunting Examines the President's Statistics.

Mr. Harrison, in his letter of acceptance, reiterates the exploded arguments of his party in defense of the tin plate industry, so called, which has been born under the midwifery of his administration.

No one knows better than Mr. Harrison the utter hollowness of the tin plate pretense up to date, and it seems incredible that he should so far presume upon the ignorance of the people as to bring forward the antiquated subterfuge of reasoning so often exploded in defense of the infant.

"One or twice," says Mr. Harrison, "in our history the production of tin plates has been attempted, and the price obtained by the Welsh makers would have enabled our makers to produce it at a profit. But the Welsh makers at once cut prices to a point that drove the American beginners out of business, and when this was accomplished again made their own prices." Mr. Harrison is inexcusable in thus revamping this logic of Cronemeyer after it had been so thoroughly disproved in congressional debates and had come to be so thoroughly discredited by the people.

The history of the price of imported tin plates for the past twenty-five years has been gauged strictly by the world's market price of iron and pig tin, which ingredients constitute the entire bulk of tin plates and 90 per cent. of their cost. Market reports show that in 1871 pig tin was quoted at $1259 per ton. They dropped to $753 in 1873. Philadelphia pig iron in 1872 was $53 per ton and dropped to $16.50 per ton in 1878. The corresponding prices of tin plate were 26s per box in 1872 and 12s 1½d in 1878, a less percentage decline than noted in the case of either iron or pig tin. Yet this is the very period when, as the parties of high bounties assert, the Welsh makers put down the price of their plates in order to run American makers out. In a business sense the Welsh manufacturers were making better profits in selling at 12s 1½d in 1878 than they were in selling for 26s in 1872, owing to the difference in the price of raw material.

In 1880 there was an advance in the price of plates for the very reason of the enhanced cost of pig tin and iron. Pig iron had advanced to $41 in February, 1880, while pig tin had advanced to $1067 per ton. This increase in the raw material sent up the price of tin plates about 3s. Since 1880 the price of tin plates has gradually declined, until the increased duty was assured in July, 1890, when there was an advance of nearly $1 a box, caused by the rush of American buyers. If it was the policy of Welsh makers to put down prices whenever there was an attempt on the part of Americans to start the business, why did they not lower the price during the first six months of 1891, when, if newspaper reports could be believed, tin plate mills were starting up by the hundreds? Yet it was during this very period, owing to a speculative demand for plates, that the price was run up over $1 per box.

If Mr. Harrison were a plain business man would he pretend that the fluctuations in tin plates for the two periods mentioned above, and to which he refers in his letter of acceptance, were not the direct result of fluctuations in the raw material of which they were made?

It lacks only a few days of two years since the McKinley law was enacted. The reports quoted by Mr. Harrison show that 13,686,719 pounds of tin and terne plates have been produced. Of this amount 9,107,129 pounds were simply roofing iron with a mixture of lead and tin in the coating. During this time the American consumption of tin plates, according to the returns of the government, were something over 1,700,000. So it appears that an industry which its promoters promised would supply the whole requirements within nine months has supplied less than one per cent. of such requirements. Up to the 31st of March last it was shown that tin plates had been advanced to consumers, through increased price of plates and duty paid thereon, $29,736,808.30. Add to this duty paid on importation for the last quarter of the fiscal year ending 1892, over $4,000,000, and we have a total outlay of nearly $33,000,000. The only thing to be credited against this enormous expenditure is the wages paid to imported Welshmen for tinning this 13,686,719 pounds, which at 12 cents per box, the established price, would amount to $16,375.04, less than 50 cents received to every $150 paid out.

Would Mr. Harrison as manager of a business corporation not backed by a government bounty and organized under the expectation and assurance that the industry would be self-supporting in less than nine months, felicitate himself in realizing that after two years the industry of which he is the responsible head had cost the company $35,000,000, and that the only asset was a labor account of $16,374.04; in other words, that the concern had paid out $150 for every 50 cents received?—T. L. Bunting, in National Provisioner.

REFUSE TO DEBATE.

Protectionist Weapons Are One Hundred Million Pages of Documents and the Contents of Three Safes.

The American Protective Tariff league refuses this year to accept the challenge of Hon. E. Ellery Anderson, president of the Reform club, to debate the tariff question at county fairs. Mr. W. F. Wakeman, secretary of the league, refuses to have anything to do with a party so lost to self respect that it declares that "protection of all kinds is a great blessing to American labor," and says of the Reform club, "we cannot see that your association stands for anything practical or practicable." He then proceeds to tell of the wonderful work being done this year by the league. He says:

"Our work is national—not local. The league does not cater to the dotard from its legitimate work at this late date by organizing a stumping tour throughout our state. We have during the past five months issued over one hundred million pages of protection documents, which have been mailed to individual voters in all parts of the United States. At present we are also distributing to individual addresses one million copies of the accompanying pamphlet entitled, "American Tariffs from Plymouth Rock to McKinley," and the same number of the report of Hon. Charles F. Peck, labor commissioner of the state of New York, together with the letter of that eminent lawyer and democrat, George Tickner Curtis.

Having fully covered the field it would be idle for us to hold the joint discussions proposed."

Surely ten pages of the league's solid educational matter to each voter in the United States, with the reserve supplies now in the safes at republican headquarters, will save the country to "protection." Democrats and tariff reformers might as well above the white feather at once. The result of the November election is already determined—at least protectionists consider debate unnecessary to their cause. The farmers and the officers of the county fairs are greatly disappointed. These debates in 1890 and 1891 were very attractive features of the fairs in New York state.

Cutting Wisdom Teeth.

The "recent unpleasantness" at Homestead, Pa., has called attention to the fact that the wages of rollers, hammers and other skilled workmen in the iron and steel industry are nearly twice as high in western as in eastern Pennsylvania. Is this because western has twice as much tariff protection as eastern Pennsylvania? Not at all; both the manufacturers and the workers agree that it is because the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers is stronger in western than in eastern Pennsylvania. This is why the millionaire iron masters are after the scalp of the Amalgamated association. Just as they would be after a high tariff, if it really made wages high. The two things that the manufacturers want most are high prices for their products and low wages to produce them; and the mutual affinity between manufacturers and high tariffs is evidence that "protection" accomplishes these two objects. The workers and consumers are learning these facts by piecemeal but their wisdom teeth will be cut some day.

Manufacturers Invited to China.

Edward Bedloe, United States consul to Chinkiang, says there is a great field in China for American manufacturers. The Chinese, he says, need cheaper machines and better tools. No doubt hundreds of our manufacturers will seize this opportunity to get the cheapest labor in the world. But somehow in the past the high wage countries have done the manufacturing for the low wage countries and high priced labor has been the cheapest. But perhaps manufacturers have been mistaken for several hundred years and are just now about to open their eyes and to reap untold fortunes from the employment of Chinese at 10 or 12 cents per day, instead of at the 40 cents paid Any European or the $1.50 per day American labor. We will see!

Between Two Evils.

Between disease and the many cheap preparations which are palmed off under the name of blood purifiers. Take your chances with disease, until you can procure Ayer's Sarsaparilla—the only reliable blood purifier. Sold by all druggists and dealers in medicine.

Watch Making.

New York makes 55,000 watches a week.

No Woman

Is beautiful with a bad skin covered with pimples, freckles, moth or tan. I have been asked many times what will remove these unsightly blemishes. No face paints or powders will remove them, as they are caused by impure blood. The only sure remedy I have ever seen is Sulphur Bitters, and in hundreds of cases I have never known them to fail.—Editress Fashion Gazette.

Royal Baking Powder Has no Equal.

The Royal Baking Powder will make sweeter, lighter, finer-flavored and more wholesome bread, biscuit, and cake than any other leavening agent. It is of higher strength, and therefore goes further in work and is more economical. All government and scientific tests go to show this. Royal Baking Powder as a leavening agent is absolutely without an equal.

Rush Medical College, Chicago.

As the result of my tests I find the Royal Baking Powder superior to all the others in every respect. It is entirely free from all adulteration and unwholesome impurity, and in baking it gives off a greater volume of leavening gas than any other powder. It is therefore not only the purest, but also the strongest powder with which I am acquainted.

WALTER S. HAINES, M. D.,
Prof. of Chemistry, Rush Medical College,
Consulting Chemist, Chicago Board of Health, etc.

BIG JOE'S ATONEMENT.

He Couldn't Save the Immigrant Family, But He Did the Best He Could.

I don't know what ailed Big Joe that afternoon the emigrant family came into camp. He was sometimes given to queer whims and notions, and now and then the devil in him would flash out in a way to make us keep as far away from him as possible. He never mentioned home or wife or children as other men did, and when he heard them speak of such things he would go off by himself and sulk like a wounded animal. I always believed he had been married and had a happy home, but he had suffered some great wrong and was brooding over it.

The emigrant family consisted of husband and wife and three small children. The horses were jaded and poor, the wife and children thoroughly worn out, and the husband bitterly repented of the enterprise. We were in hard luck at Robinson's Bend just then, but we could spare them a little. They had a welcome from all but Big Joe. He had one of his fits on that day, and when asked to contribute he cursed the emigrant for a fool and hoped him all sorts of bad luck. Wife and children were frightened by his violent speech, and the husband, though realizing that all the rest of us made him welcome, hitched up his team and drove on within an hour.

An hour before sundown a courier came into camp from Washoe Flats, to the east, and reported another raid by the Indians. They had killed three prospectors out from Washoe, and he himself had barely escaped. Big Joe heard his statement along with the rest of us, but we had nothing to say. In a minute he sat on a rock, chin in his hand, and his eyes on the ground, and when the rest of us went to supper he still held his place. Twilight was coming down when he arose and walked to his shanty, and four or five minutes later he reappeared with his rifle in hand. His face had lost much of its sullenness by this time, and we dared to question him.

"What am I goin'?" he echoed, as he looked from one to the other. "I'm goin' down the trail to find that family and bring 'em back here. The fool order leaved more than to drive on."

"But you abused him, Joe."

"I didn't mean it for abuse. Folks hadn't orter be too mighty sensitive out this way. You are a nice set of men to let that fam'ly go drivin' plump into the arms of the infernal redskins! Why didn't you smooth it over with the highstrung tenderfoot? Why didn't you insist on his staying?"

"We'll go with you, Joe—a dozen of us."

"No, I'll go alone. If I driv 'em away I'll also bring 'em back. If I hurt his feelin's I'll ax his pardon."

The emigrants would be camped at the spring, three miles away, and they would fall an easy prey to the Indians if attacked. We felt that we ought to go along with Joe, but he insisted on going alone. I believe he meant to humbly beg pardon for his rudeness, and our company would have embarrassed him. The night came on dark and cloudy, and as a matter of precaution we posted sentinels about the camp. Not one of us slept till past midnight, waiting for Joe to return with the family. It was a plain trail down to the spring, and it wouldn't take him over three-quarters of an hour to reach the camp. Allow half an hour for hitching up and a full hour for returning, and they ought to have been in by eleven. We finally concluded that they had decided to wait for daylight, and those not detailed for guard duty turned in.

In the gray of morning the camp was aroused by the report that ride firing had been faintly heard in the direction of the spring. As soon as it was light enough to pick our way twenty men started out. We looked for signs of Joe or the wagon all the way down the trail, but found nothing. We finally reached the spring to find our worst fears confirmed. The emigrants' horses lay dead on the grass, their throats cut with Indian knives. The wagon had been fired and was now pretty well burned up. On the grass near the smoldering camp-fire lay the emigrant, his scalp torn off and half a dozen arrows bristling in his dead body. Thirty feet away lay his wife, tomahawked and scalped. Beside her was the youngest child, its head crushed by a blow from a war club. All the bodies had been stripped of clothing, and on the edge of a thicket and at the foot of a lone tree, we found Big Joe and the other two children. When the attack came, or when he realized that successful resistance could not be made, the miner had tried to save the little ones. He had been shot and scalped; the poor children had been tomahawked.

We had gathered about the body of Big Joe, horror-stricken at the swift and bloody butchery, when he suddenly opened his eyes and we could see his chest heave. Water was brought and he drank it, and as his head was propped up he whispered:

"Were they all wiped out?"

"Yes, every one but you."

"I—I couldn't git him to go back," he gasped, with painful effort," and so—so I stayed to die with 'em."

More water was offered him, but as it touched his lips he fell back dead.—N. Y. Sun.

BEAUTIFYING THE HOUSE.

Hints About Hand-Painting, Draperies, Book Covers and Curtains.

The art of decalcomania offers a substitute for the process of hand-painting. It is successfully used in decorating furniture, fancy boxes, china dishes, Turkish coffee cups, china sets, tea sets of vase, tea and coffee services, etc. The designs are printed in colors on paper, so prepared that after being fastened and laid on the article to be decorated the paper can be removed by means of a wet cloth or sponge, the color design remaining on the article. The materials required are a bottle of decalcomania cement or varnish, a bottle of French detergent, a bit of fine sponge, an ivory paper knife, and a roller.

Very beautiful work may be done on smooth varnished surfaces, whether of wood or glass, in the way of gilded designs by a process which imparts to gold a brightness which no oil gilding can equal. The articles thus decorated will only require to be varnished again to secure the gold permanently. The smoother the surface of the work the brighter will it be when varnished gold.

Musical instruments have been objects for adornment in all ages of art. They are, therefore, one of the best illustrations of the culture of every age and country. It would seem indeed that musical instruments are fitted to delight the eye of man equally with the ear, and the carver or the painter and the painter have here combined in the exercise of their skill, producing works that are now priceless treasures in the cabinets of art collectors.

In light-weight drapery materials there are plain, brocaded and printed silks, showing the extremes of elegance. For small houses or flats nothing is more appropriate in the way of draperies than these light silk goods. These are usually hemmed at top and bottom and are adjusted to brass rods, by which method of application they are easily removed. In India silks there are the Magpores, Mysores, etc., which are made from the best raw stock and possess those clinging, silky qualities that distinguish such goods.

Agra gauze is a gossamer fabric, transparent as twilight and light as cobweb, yet both firm and strong for those who prefer a material of the utmost lightness of effect at a minimum of price. There are Arab tapestries with all the intricacies of eastern patterns, usually ranged in stripes with running designs thereon.

Beautiful book covers can be made at home. It is not at all necessary that elaborate designs should be selected. Even the simplest pattern will be artistic and beautiful if the stitches are regular and the outlines exactly followed. Take example. Choose a piece of olive felt suitable for your cover. It may be put in two pieces or in one, according to the fancy. With a pantograph draw the pattern on a piece of contrasting material.

When the leaves are made clear, cut the pieces out with the same accuracy as was observed in the drawing. Baste them on the material, taking care that they are exactly true at the corners. Then put in cross stitches in the corners. When the needlework is all done, if the cover is in two pieces, the next thing to do is to stitch the edges together. If the edges are very thick, a very large needle must be put in the machine, and without threading the edges may be passed under the needle. A lining of silk, linen or other suitable material may be put in.

How many art productions have arisen from a sense of the influence of natural forms! Grace is required in design far more than elaboration, and power is shown in the fitness of the material expressed. No definite rules can be laid down. Conventionalizing and adapting natural forms so as to render them suitable to their purpose. In art as in nature there should be constant variety and change, no two alike, and all **age** should be precisely alike.

Lace curtains formed entirely of gold thread are among the most satisfying of modern draperies. Two of such curtains have been imported from Paris. One consists of a Brussels lace and gold wire thread, made in the style of Louis XV. Another curtain is wrought with a thread of heavy bullion gold, the design of the lace taking the form of Persian scrolls and arabesques, intermingled with a floral design. The upper part of the curtain, or imbrequin, is a solid recurrence of Persian panels, wrought, also in gold lace.—Chicago Mail.

Short on Suspenders.

Countryman—By gosh, them suspenders air too short. They pull my pants up so tight, I can't work my legs. Haven't you got longer suspenders?

Mose Mellon—Mine fits, you yash mistaken. Dose suspenders yash de longest kind imported goods. You keeps dose suspenders, and almost you pays for dree dollar and a half a bair of dem, and dey ain't too short a bit. Dey ground, und dot will fit dose imported braces.—Texas Siftings.

A fine head of hair is an indispensable element of beauty. Ayer's Hair Vigor maintains unrivalled freshness and luxuriance, restores to faded and gray hair its original color, prevents baldness, removes dandruff, and cures scalp diseases. It gives perfect satisfaction.

OUR PRICES TELL.

And the people tell OUR PRICES.

Take advantage of these snaps.

Coal hods, full size, 25c.

Shovels from - 4c up.

Pokers - - 4c up.

Galvanized Hods, we cut any price.

Nicest line of FINE FRENCH CANDIES.

ALWAYS -:- FRESH. TRY IT.

Bryan & Tandy

Sixty Million Bushels of Wheat—A Bushel for Every Inhabitant of the United States—Kansas Crop of '92.

Never in the history of Kansas has that State had such bountiful crops as this year. The farmers cleaned get enough hands to harvest their crop, and the Santa Fe Railroad has made special rates from Kansas City and other Missouri River towns, to induce harvest hands to go into the State. The wheat crop of the State will be from sixty to sixty-five million bushels, and the quality is high. The grass crop is made, and is a very large one; the early potatoes, rye, barley and oat crops are made, and are all large. The weather has been propitious for corn, and it is the cleanest, best looking corn to be found in the country to-day. Cheap rates will be made from Chicago, St. Louis and all points on the Santa Fe east of the Missouri River, to all Kansas points, on Aug. 30 and September 27, and these excursions will give a chance for eastern farmers to see what the great Southwest State can do. A good map of Kansas will be mailed free upon application to Jno. J. Bryne, 629 Monadnock Block, Chicago, Ill., together with reliable statistics and information about Kansas lands.

Chicago will erect an aluminum building.

London houses burn 40,000 tons of coal daily.

England has had 270 strikes in ten months.

Dangerous Protection.

Now, if these promises are correct—and it is difficult to see how they can be disproved—it would seem to follow that to seek to make taxation, which is a fit contrivance only for raising revenue, an instrument for effecting some ulterior purpose, be it never so just and legitimate, to seek to use it for the attainment of any other advantage than the obvious one of raising money, is to lose sight of a fundamental principle of every free government and to forbid all expectation of recognizing any other basis for the exercise of this great sovereign power of the state than expediency, which in turn will depend upon the actions, passions and prejudices of legislators, who may not be the same in any two successive legislative assemblies. Such a perversion of principle, furthermore, reaches its climax of absurdity in practice when the immediate beneficiaries claim to be the only proper persons by whom the incidence and amount of taxation can be intelligently determined, a claim that is practically equivalent to the assumption that privilege should take the precedence of right in the theory of government.—David A. Wells, in Sepember Forum.

—Nearly a year ago New South Wales, which had been a free trade colony, imposed an ad valorem duty of from 10 per cent. to 15 per cent.; this has proved very unpopular, and a great many think that the general sentiment which ran in this policy will be supplanted by the free trade party at the next election. But history shows that when a duty has been imposed it is very difficult to get a nation, it is very difficult to get it off.—Iron Age.

The Fair is Over

AND

Our New Building is Nearing Completion.

For the next few weeks we will devote our entire energies to reducing our immense stock before removal. Won't you help us? We know you will when you learn how we propose to doit.

J. H. ANDERSON & CO.

SOMETHING NEW UNDER THE SUN!

FIFTY CENT SALE OF FOOT--WEAR.

10 pair	Ladies' Dongola Spring Heel,	2 to 5,	go at 50c
9 "	" " "	4 to 6,	go at 50c
15 "	" Glo. Grain Button,	5 to 8,	go at 50c
18 "	" Peb. Goat Button,	2 to 8,	go at 50c
33 "	" Glo. Grain Lace & But.,	3 to 8,	go at 50c
50 "	" Dong, Oxfords c. s. & op.	2 to 7,	go at 50c

The above goods go on the special bargain counter Monday, Oct. 24. Come early and get choice.

THOMAS RODMAN,
103 MAIN STREET.

SAM FRANKEL'S NEW DEPARTURE.

Ladies' Muslin Underwear

We have just received and opened a complete line of the goods and can now show you a large assortment, from the cheapest to the finest. We will make a specialty of these goods and will at all times have a full stock on hand. Ladies, call and see these goods and learn the prices.

SAM FRANKEL,

No. 15 Main St., Cor. 8th St., Opposite the Jewelry Store.

Dry Goods, Clothing, Shoes, Hats, Furnishing Goods and Trunks.

SADDLES We have the best assortment in the city. Large Lot Lap Robes E. A. YOST & CO.

Hopkinsville Kentuckian.

PUBLISHED TUESDAY AND FRIDAY MORNING,
BY
CHAS. M. MEACHAM.
SUBSCRIPTION $2 A YEAR IN ADVANCE

Local reading notices 10 cents per line. Special locals 5 cents per line each insertion. Rates for standing advertisements furnished on application.

Office 18 and 20 Ninth Street.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 25, - 1892.

For President,
GROVER CLEVELAND
of New York.

For Vice President,
ADLAI E. STEVENSON,
of Illinois.

For Congress,
WM. T. ELLIS,
of Daviess county.

For Circuit Judge
JNO. R. GRACE,
of Trigg.

For Commonwealth's Attorney,
JAS. B. GARNETT,
of Trigg.

For Sheriff,
MATT S. MAJOR.

Electoral Ticket.

At large—W. R. Kinney.
At large—Claude M. Thomas.
First district—Chas. K. Wheeler.
Second district—Sam'l Headley.
Third district—J. R. Richardson.
Fourth district—W. T. Hayward.
Fifth district—Jno. B. Baskett.
Sixth district—Jno. T. Hodge.
Seventh district—J. A. Scott.
Eighth district—J. M. Stallwell.
Ninth district—W. G. Dearing.
Tenth district—J. C. Lyttles.
Eleventh district—N. B. Hays.

The Tariff Plank.

"We denounce the McKinley tariff law enacted by the Fifty-first Congress as the culminating atrocity of class legislation; we denounce Republican protection as a fraud, a robbery of the great majority of the American people for the benefit of the few. We declare it to be a fundamental principle of the Democratic party that the Federal Government has no constitutional power to enforce and collect tariff duties except for the purpose of revenue only, and demand that the collection of such taxes shall be limited to the necessities of the government, honestly and economically administration."

Speaker Crisp is now on the stump in New York State.

Two weeks from to-day. Dress up, boys, and get in line.

The game cock is ready to tackle the Republican vulture.

The Republicans are still trying to get Blaine on the stump.

Vote the straight Democratic ticket from Cleveland to Matt Major.

Vote for Cleveland. Vote for Ellis. Vote for Grace. Vote for Major.

It is noticed that one Rutherford B. Hayes is thrusting himself into every important gathering this year. Who in thunder is Hayes?

It is dangerous to vote a scratched ticket and you may lose your vote. Stamp under the rooster's foot and take your democracy straight.

Even Gen. Sickles, who was the last Hill man to give in, announces that he is now in a good humor and in line for Cleveland.

Capt. Ellis spoke at Dawson and Livermore last week, after leaving this county. He failed to keep either of his appointments with him, as both of them got a dose here that lasted them the rest of the week.

The Cadiz *Telephone* says Judge Grace will have 400 majority in Trigg, 400 in Lyon and 700 in Calloway. Judge Landes may receive 500 majority in Christian, though this is by Grace conceded. Judge Grace's majority ought not to fall below 1,000.

Owensboro *Messenger*: "Mr. Pettit has abandoned all other issues and is running for Congress on his separate coach record. Even his brilliant constitutional convention record is thrown into the shadow by this later and more glittering bait to catch the colored suckers."

Of the 47 Governors of States and Territories, all were at the Columbian dedication last week with the exceptions. The absentees were the Governors of Arkansas, Tennessee, Texas and Idaho. It may also be added in this connection that of the 47 governors, 29 are Democrats and 18 Republicans, while Bulkley, of Connecticut, is holding an office to which Gov. Morris, a Democrat, was elected and was refused his seat by a partisan court.

A Democratic Senator gained in New York, Wisconsin and Montana will give the Senate to the Democrats by two majority. Then the Democratic territories of New Mexico, Utah and Arizona could be let into the Union and it would be goodbye forever to the Republican party. This very thing is liable to happen at the coming election. With President, Senate and House Democratic, the people could get the relief they have been so long denied.

The great opening of the World's Fair grounds last Friday was the most stupendous affair this country has ever seen. Depew, Watterson and others who made speeches confronted forty acres of people gathered under the roof of the largest building in the world. There were miles of bands, processions and military pageants and Chicago was called upon to feed and house visitors to the number of half a million in a single day.

IN CHRISTIAN COUNTY.

The local speakers who filled appointments in the country districts last week brought in cheering reports. Nearly everywhere there were good crowds and the people are thoroughly aroused and are rapidly learning how to handle the new ballots. Democrats are wide-awake this year and have their fighting clothes on. Christian county is going to do her part two weeks from to-day.

At Lafayette, Charlie Bush had a fine crowd of 150 voters. He fired them up with a rattling speech and left them thoroughly alive to the importance of doing their whole duty. At Bennettstown Mr. Bush had about 75 voters to hear him and stirred the boys up to a white heat. In these precincts everything is favorable to Democracy and they will both send in good majorities for the whole ticket.

At Crofton nearly half of the Democrats of the precinct were present and this Republican stronghold is going to do a good day's work on election day. High taxes and force bills have scared up the Democrats and they will all be there this time.

At Pee Dee W. R. Howell had a good crowd and spoke for an hour or more, leaving the Democrats in good fighting condition and determined to put forth their best efforts.

At Kennedy and other places Messrs. Bell and Allensworth were listened to by large numbers of enthusiastic Democrats and put in telling work all along the line.

At Fairview M. Wood addressed a good big crowd and they all promised to be on hand when the time comes. Fairview Democrats never flicker and they can be relied on this time.

Judge Morrow had good meetings at Perry's School House, Bluff Springs and other points and reports everything in fine shape in those precincts.

Messrs. Hays and Brasher went to Dogwood, East's School House and Bainbridge and left nothing undone to instruct and arouse the Democrats. The camp fires of Democracy have been lighted on every hillside and from now until the election the good work will go on. Democrats are going to win this fight or know the reason why.

The Republicans are holding night meetings and trying their old tactics of swearing in the colored voters, but things have changed. They can no longer intimidate Democrats who cast a free ballot. They can no longer turn out of churches and lodges colored men who dare to vote with their friends and employers, and the very uncertainty of the coming secret election is making them tremble in their boots.

The secret ballot is going to result in a division of the colored vote. Old people of the more intelligent classes are thinking like white people and they are tired of paying double taxes to increase the wealth of bloated manufacturers. The old plan of coaxing all colored voters as Republicans will no longer do. A good many of them will hereafter vote with the Democratic party and a few of them even dared to register as Democrats.

A dirty deal in Tennessee between Tom Carter of the Republican National Committee, and Jno. H. McDowell, the third party leader, has been unearthed and the details given to the public. McDowell for a cash consideration of $15,000 and the promise of Republican votes for the Senate, undertook to get Buchanan to run for Governor and to split the Democratic vote in the interest of the Republican electoral ticket. The state is wild over the disclosures, which the conspirators do not and dare not deny.

The General Assembly has finally re-enacted the Revenue and Corporations bills pretty much like the Senate passed them before. The House was forced to yield everything or continue the dead lock indefinitely. The Corporations bills is almost certain to be vetoed again, as it contains too many bad features for Gov. Brown to let it become a law. The Legislature will propably adjourn Saturday until Nov. 15.

At Their Old Tricks.

The Republicans are trying to work an old trick in Illinois. It is disclosed in this secret circular, sent out by their State Central Committee to committeemen throughout the State:

"Illinois Republican State Central Committee, Grand Pacific Hotel, Chicago, Oct. 10, 1892.—Dear Sir: The State Central Committee deem it of the greatest importance that a special supervision be established over the registration of the Republican voters throughout the State in the end that no Republican vote be lost by reason of not being registered. This committee look to you as the responsible head of the Republican party in your township or precinct. Can we depend upon you to either personally attend to this matter or to see that a suitable and discreet person be placed immediately in charge? The registration meets Oct. 18 and 25 respectively.

"The Committee suggests an examination of the registry immediately after the 18th. Have your list of Republicans carefully prepared, and see that all are placed upon the registry as late in the day of the 25th as it is possible to do so and be safe.

"A careful attention to this assures this committee that no Republican vote is lost. Respectfully yours,

JAS. H. CLARK, Chairman,
T. N. JAMESON, Secretary."

This means that the Republicans are to be marshaled about the registration precincts on the last day of registration at such hours as to block the registration of as many Democrats as possible.

Flower and Russell.

The Chicago *Times* quotes the governors of two doubtful states as follows:

"New York State will give a democratic majority of not less than 50,000," said Gov. Flower shortly before leaving for New York city. "I see that Chauncey Depew is quoted as saying that I am a bull on everything, more especially railroad stocks, democratic prospects, and my own political future." Gov. Flower smiled in a complacent sort of a way and continued: "That's one of Chauncey's jokes, but it does not alter the fact that this is a democratic year, and that Cleveland is going to have a landslide in New York State. The reported disaffection of Gen. Sickles gave the Republicans a little comfort for a short time, but Gen. Sickles is not that kind of a man and is supporting Mr. Cleveland with the entire Democratic ticket. He will probably be a candidate for congress and has been pledged the unqualified support of Tammany hall in that event.

"We have hy far the best of the registration in New York and Brooklyn, the total registration thus far for the two cities being over 330,000. We have by far the best of the registration in all of the large cities throughout the state of New York, and my prediction of 50,000 majority in New York state is a conservative one, Dr. Depew to the contrary notwithstanding."

Gov. Russell of Massachusetts shared with Gov. Flower the thunders of applause that swept along the line of parade Friday. The popular young governor is a candidate for re-election, and evidently has little doubt of the election of the entire Democratic ticket in the old commonwealth of Massachusetts. "Grover Cleveland was the unanimous choice of the Massachusetts Democrats at the convention and they are giving him most loyal support," said Gov. Russell. "Ever since the war Massachusetts has gone Republican in national elections, but this constitutes no reason why it should do so again. For the last six years tariff-reform sentiment has been developing with us, and our voters are ready to cast off the yoke which the Republican party has forged around them. I have been impressed with the enthusiasm which prevails in Illinois, and am constrained to believe, with the confidence shown by Illinois Democrats, that the Prairie state will fall in line this year for Cleveland and Stevenson."

An Undesirable Recruit

"Porter has, in some measure, knocked the wind out of Peck by showing that the rate of increase in wages and manufacturing in New York was greater before the passage of the McKinley bill than afterward. But until we have heard from Eli Perkins we shall not know what to believe."—(Philadelphia Record.

But haven't you heard from Eli? They say that he, too, has abandoned the Republicans for Cleveland. When the G. O. P. gets too tough for the Eli Perkinses it is time for one, before we of the council, to turn our columns from political leaders to boarding-house "beef-steak" and "spring-chicken" squibs.

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh that Contain Mercury.

as mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is ten fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury and it is taken internally, and acts directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co.

☞ Sold by Druggist, 75c. per bottle.

Recently a large meeting of European, American and native men was held at the rooms of the Royal Asiatic Society in the town-hall of Bombay to consider the subject of India represented at the World's Fair. The president made an address in favor of movement and quoted a paragraph from the Bombay Times criticising the attitude of the government in India in not taking up Indian representation at the Exposition. The meeting passed a resolution: "That it is eminently desirable to organize a thorough representation of Indian life, products, manufactures and arts at the World's Fair in 1893." A special committee was appointed to consider the subject, and this committee was requested to prepare a scheme for representation at Chicago.

Senators, Congressman, Judges, great Lawyers, Professors, ALL pronounce the **I. W. Harper Whiskey** superior to the finest French brandy. The leading physicians prescribe it on account of its purity. For sale by J. W. Smith and W. R. Long, Hopkinsville.

At an expense equal to about $600, an industrial school at Guntoor, India, will make a notable exhibit at the World's Fair. The exhibit will be entirely of articles made by Mohamedan women, and it is stated that none of their work has ever been exhibited at an international or national fair. A small drawing room in the Woman's building will be furnished with articles made by the pupils of the school. Among the articles to be sent are a very handsome velvet portiere embroidered with gold, velvet embroidered with gold for upholstery, a table cover of white serge embroidered with gold and silks, a piano cover, curtains of Indian material embroidered with silks, fancy wall decorations, handsome portiere frames with embroidery, table covers, mats

HATS OFF TO A TENDERFOOT.

The West Makes Due Acknowledgment to a Mr. Parse from the East.

One by one the roses fade. The gentle tenderfoot from the distant east, whose doings in our western country have been a subject for ridicule, exaggeration and entertainment, suddenly turns the tables on his calumniators. We have all heard of his listening wide-eyed to the wonderful stories concocted by the wild westerner; of his being made to dance to the music of the fretful six-shooter; of the innumerable jokes of which he has been made the butt; of the jostling and joking he has ever been subjected to; of the ridiculous appearance he has made in the presence of the cowboy, the brawny miner and the breezy denizens of the boundless prairie. Always a guy, usually a coward, and generally a useless duck, the tenderfoot from east of the Mississippi has been the plaything and the shuttlecock of our worthy and self-reliant citizens.

But suddenly all this is changed, and the tenderfoot blossoms out to be "as mild a mannered man as ever scuttled ship or cut a throat." Yesterday morning, shortly after the witching hour of midnight, a train was held up on the Union Pacific, between this city and Cheyenne. Three masked robbers, looking like the heavy villains in the fourth act of the average melodrama, suddenly entered the coaches with glittering pistols cocked, and hoarsely demanded that every passenger hold up his hands. The train was filled with cowboys, Indians, typical westerners and blooded men from Montana. They glanced at the murderous guns of the robbers, listened to the fierce demand and sullenly obeyed. All but one poor, lone tenderfoot, from away back east, who, instead of heeding the call of the thugs and thieves, simply pulled his pistol and began, alone and single-handed, such a murderous, steady, and lively fire on the three masked hold-ups that one of them fell before the volley of cold lead, while his companions, amazed and mortified, picked him up and hastened from the scene.

Immediately following their departure, the valiant cowboys, Indians and "bad men" from Butte became intensely brave, grabbed the pistols, and talked loudly for anyhour or so about following the scoundrels and hanging them to the nearest tree. Meanwhile, of course, the hold-ups escaped into the mountains, doubtless very much at the white-faced youth from the east, who had wounded unto death one of their fellows and prevented one of the neatest and richest robberies of the age, it being understood that several of the passengers had with them at the time large amounts of what is known as "the stuff."

We rather regret that the action of Mr. Payne crushes to earth an idol we long have cherished. That he alone and single-handed should scatter the wild western robbers, while his terrified fellow passengers got under the seats and dodged out of sight of murderous muzzles, set at defiance our preconceived notion of the genus tenderfoot. He is clearly an iconoclast. He violates all western tradition. If he or his kind repeats the instance of yesterday morning many more times, we shall begin to cherish a smoulding regard for the hopeful and brainy young fellow who comes out to our Rocky mountain region in search of fame and fortune, and glance somewhat askance at the long-winded, fearless, reckless and jaunty native, who alleges that he keeps his own private graveyard, but who is frequently behind a tree when the bullets are thickest.—Colorado Sun.

FRIENDSHIP'S OBLIGATIONS.

Little Ways of Keeping Warm the Loves of Others.

I wonder if the majority of people realize the full necessity of meeting obligations to friends. Those of us who gladly break our costly boxes, giving our all in some supreme moment of adoration, may be great sinners not to meet the small demands of friendship. Do we comprehend the need of the steady purpose to show the one for whom we have a real regard that she is not forgotten?

It is a fact that the mere withholding of expression works often toward delicate, sensitive natures a greater disaster than some sudden seemingly cruel act unpremeditated would. Perhaps the greatest danger in neglect is related to those who are far away beyond the reach of our voice or sight of our eyes.

A little lapse, if they were close at hand, might be explained, and the shadow that flitted above the relationship dispelled by a look of love but distance bars out these signs, and so, for the friend who must depend upon the letter for communication, there needs to be a careful purpose and a steady loyalty to fulfil the obligations of correspondence. It happens often that one of the two friends is more happily situated and more favorably goodnatured with respect to general social life than the other. It is sometimes the case, too, that the one with the greater social opportunities finds herself pressed by numerous duties and, naturally, she seeks excuse for little neglects in this fact.

Let this one, however, try to realize the situation of the one at the other end of the line who waits and trusts, but who at length, as the weeks pass, finds her heart sick through hope deferred. It is not necessary that full sheets, with recrossed pages, should be sent. A few lines penned frequently might hold the reassuring message. The letter would cost little to the writer, and would save the sense of the friendship.

The letters that we intended to write, how many they are! The letters that we might have sent, if we had possessed the true sense of obligation to a friendship, stand against us upon the record of unfulfilled pledges.

But we say if love is worthy its name it will trust on and always. Yes, it will! but does there not come a time when the sickening effects of neglect force away the barriers that have been built against the tide of loss? There comes an hour when self-respect, too, clamors for its rights, and insists that the one-sided relationship is essentially lost. Ah, the blessed aroma of friendship! This is what sweetens life, giving to the very heart new strength, offering inspiration, helping almost to impart power in words. To some of us the friend is lost when this is scattered. Enough is sent may meet the emergency of soul, and hasty may sing to heart sate in the blessed secret of love.

What care, then, should be taken to preserve it! And if signs of regard are to be given—as they must be until we pass into that domain where we shall know as we are known—should we neglect to offer little tokens of fancy.

The End of the Honeymoon.

His mother had called and found the young bridegroom in tears.

"What is the matter, Jim mean?" was her highly original remark.

"Just this," he wailed. "I have been basely deceived. I thought her everything angelic once, but I know better now. O, if you had only seen her this morning, charging around the house with her suspenders down and howling like a maniac for her collar-button, you might appreciate my woe. To think that I married a bewitch!"

The disappointed young man bowed his head in his hands, and sought surcease of sorrow in sobs.—Indianapolis Journal.

Colds and Coughs
croup,
sore throat,
bronchitis, asthma,
and hoarseness
cured by
Ayer's Cherry Pectoral
the safest
and most effective
emergency medicine.
It should be in every

EDUCATIONAL COLUMN.

Teachers' Association.

The district No. 1 of the Teachers' Association will hold its next meeting at Perry's School-house Saturday, Oct 29th. Program as follows:

Song by school and association.
Prayer by Mr. H. M. Stallwell.
Welcome address by Jennie West.
Response by Miss Eunice Wood.
Music: Instrumental.
Physiology—why taught?—by W. E. Gray.
Primary reading by Miss Eva Royalty.
Penmanship—how taught?—Miss Emma Courtney.
Song by Ruby Lackey and Lillie Maud Hord.

NOON RECESS.

Music: Instrumental.
Drawing by Miss Helen Royalty.
The importance of taking school journals, by Prof. Geo. Brown.
Essay, by Miss Ellen Withers.
Music: Instrumental.
Recitation by Aulie West.
Moral discipline, by Miss Maud Blaine.
How to interest patrons and thereby encourage the children, by Prof. J. G. Wright.
Music: Instrumental.

Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly.

Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly for November contains a notable article entitled, "Cholera via the Transcaspian Railroad," written and illustrated by Valerian Gribayedoff. It traces the progress of the deadly epidemic from its outbreak in the hotbeds of Central Asia, westward along the line of Annenkoff's great desert railroad to the Caspian Sea and European Russia, and thence throughout all Europe. This number of Frank Leslie's is unusually interesting and seasonable throughout, containing, amongst other illustrated articles: "In Literary Chicago," by Eva H. Brodhique, with portraits of Eugene Field, Joseph Kirkland, Slason Thomson, George P. Upton, Mary Hartwell Catherwood, and others; "Half a Century Since," a paper of New York reminiscences, by the late Charles Gayler; "Alisoe Lorraine," by George C. Hurlburt; "Personal Recollections of Sir Richard F. Burton," by A. L. Rawson; "Glorious Grouse Shooting," by Ellangowan, etc.

To Fix Things for Harrison

Wheeling, W. Va., Oct. 20.—Secretary of War Elkins was unable to attend the Columbian festivities at Chicago. He has not yet recovered from the attack of illness with which he was seized some time ago, and has been resting from official and political duties by order of his physician. Secretary Elkins, accompanied by Mrs. Elkins, arrived in Wheeling this afternoon, and will remain here for several days.

Late advices from Sydney, New South Wales, sustain the view that, notwithstanding the commercial and financial depressions existent in some parts of Australia, the Australian exhibit at the World's Fair will be a great and representative display. From Sydney will be sent a remarkable astronomical clock. This clock is forty feet high and twenty-five feet square at the base. Within it is exhibited the motion of the sun, Mercury, Venus, and the earth revolving on its axes around the sun and the moon around the earth. Too sun is to be represented by an electric light which will illuminate the surrounding planetery bodies.

Dauphin county, Pa., will send for exhibition in the Woman's building at the World's Fair an elaborately carved table of extraordinary historical interest. It will be composed of woods taken from the yoke of the famous "Liberty Bell," from the house in which the first American flag was made, from Washington's headquarters at Valley Forge, from the old ship Constitution, and from a pillar in Independence Hall. The upper surface will be inlaid with Indian arrow heads, relics of the Six Nations, with whom what is now Dauphin county was once a favorite hunting ground.

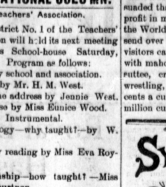
The Bible and Science.

The Century Magazine will take up the Bible and Science controversy. In the November Century, Prof. Charles W. Shields, of Princeton, answers the question "Does the Bible contain Scientific Errors?" with an emphatic no. He says: "Literary and textual obscurities there may be upon the surface of Holy Writ, like spots upon the sun, for rather like motes in the eye, but scientific error in its inspiration may as well be in the sun itself extinguished at noon. Such a Bible could not live in this epoch."

Professor Shields' article will be followed by one in the December Century on "The Effect of Scientific Study upon Religious Beliefs."

Dr. J. D. Clardy spoke at Henderson yesterday, will be at Eddyville today, Lawrenceburg tomorrow and Calhoun Thursday, putting in sledge hammer licks for Democracy.

Politics was not in it last week. Columbus monopolized all the best space in the newspapers and the thoughts of the public.



Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50c and $1 bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N.Y.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION
OF THE
FIRST NATIONAL BANK
Of Hopkinsville, in the State of Kentucky, at the close of business

Sept. 30th, 1892.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$ 79,243 44
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured	1,182 18
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation	50,000 00
Stock securities, etc	1,000 00
Due from approved reserve agents	16,391 95
Due from other National Banks	2,317 79
Due from State banks and bankers	504 12
Real estate, furniture and fixtures	3,824 50
Other real estate & mortgages owned	4,700 00
Current expenses and taxes paid	1,500 00
Premiums on U. S. Bonds	2,500 00
Checks and other cash items	1,109 67
Bills of other banks	8,000 00
Fractional currency, nickels, & cents	611 20
Specie	8,656 00
Legal-tender notes	15,000 00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation)	720 00
Total	$198,460 85

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in	$ 50,000 00
Surplus Fund	1,400 00
Undivided Profits	3,702 18
National Bank notes outstanding	15,400 00
Dividends unpaid	540 00
Individual deposits subject to check	117,417 71
Total	198,460 85

State of Kentucky, County of Christian, ss:
I, Thos. W. Long, Cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

THOS. W. LONG, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 5 day of Oct., 1892.

WALTER KELLY,
Notary Public.

CORRECT—Attest:
JOHN MORTON,
J. P. PROWSE,
W. A. LOWRY,
Directors.

HONEST DEALING

Increases trade, aside from the fact that we sell better clothing, at lower prices than any Clothing Shop in town. There are several other reasons why the **MAMMOTH** is the best Clothing house in town. Our method of doing business: First, we tell the truth in our advertisements and in our store we guarantee every article we sell as represented and anything you buy of us you can return if unsatisfactory and we will refund your money and do it cheerfully too. Its our way of doing business. When we say a garment is all wool you can bet your last dollar that it is just that way. We consider your interest before our own. We are here to stay and expect our store to be a monument to straight and honest dealing through all the years to come.

We can show you the nobbiest line of cheviots in town. Single, square and double-breasted sacks made by the Stein Bloch Company, wholesale Tailors. Best line of staple grays, blues and worsted sacks and frocks at lower prices than any other house. Shoes, hats and furnishing goods.

MAMMOTH CLOTHING & SHOE CO.,
Successors to Pye, Dicken & Wall.

DALTON BROS.
Brick Manufacturers and Builders.
ONE MILLION BRICK ON HAND.
Yards North Main and Jesup Avenue. Office Sixth Street, rear of Planter's Bank.

Cook's Cotton Root COMPOUND
A recent discovery by an old physician. Successfully used monthly by thousands. Safe as a Lady's Pill. Only entirely reliable medicine discovered. Beware of unprincipled druggists offering imitations in place of this. Ask for Cook's COTTON ROOT COMPOUND, take no substitute, or inclose 1 and 2 cents in postage in letter, and we will send sealed, by return mail. Full sealed particulars in plain envelope, to ladies only. Address Cook Medicine Co., No. 1 Fort Wayne Avenue, Detroit, Mich. Sold in Hopkinsville and everywhere by all responsible druggists.

CHEAP SALE
THIS WEEK
Until Saturday Night
AT
LIPSCOMB & CENTER'S.

TABLER'S BUCKEYE PILE OINTMENT
CURES NOTHING BUT PILES.
A SURE and CERTAIN CURE known for 15 years as the BEST REMEDY FOR PILES.
Prepared by RICHARDSON-TABLER-WEB. CO., ST. LOUIS.

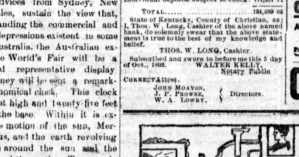
OPIUM Whisky Hab its cured in 10 to 20 days. Cost pain. Book of cures and testimonials sent FREE. B.M. WOOLLEY, M.D. ATLANTA, GA. Office 604 Whitehall.

WE ARE overstocked in many lines of CLOTHING. Big cuts all the way through during the week. Come and see our goods and we will prove our words to be true. We'll sell Clothing, Hats and Shoes cheaper than you can buy the same goods in the State.

We have a splendid line of Children's Shoes cheaper than any body. Don't fool about it, come and look. We can afford to sell cheap, and we are going to do it.

Next week our combination Suits will be in. They are on the way from New York, and consist of Cap, Coat and two pairs of Pants Children.

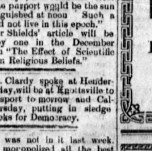
LIPSCOMB & CENTER
Hopkinsville, Ky., Oct. 18, '92. Nashville St., near L. & N Depot.



J. H. DAGG,
Contractor, Builder and Dealer in
LUMBER AND
BUILDERS' MATERIAL,
Virginia street, Hopkinsville, Kentucky.

GO TO
GEORGE A. CLARK
FOR
FINE TAILORING.
None but the BEST ARTISTS EMPLOYED.
Leave your measure and be
CONVINCED of the TRUTH.
105 MAIN STREET.

SAMUEL HODGSON,
CLARKSVILLE, TENN.,
Manufacturer and importer of
ITALIAN MARBLE,
SCOTCH, SWEDE and the most desirable EASTERN GRANITE MONUMENTS, TABLETS, and STATUARY.
After 40 years' experience we feel confident that orders entrusted to us will be executed in a skillful and artistic manner.
None but the best material used.
☞ MR. F. M. WHITLOW is our Solicitor for work.



72 Page Catalogue Sent Free From Draughon's Practical
Business College
Cor. Church and Summer, Nashville, Tenn.
No text book used in book-keeping. Teachers of long experience and in actual business at the head of each department.

TAKE THE
Monon Route
The World's Fair line to
CHICAGO
And all points West, North, and Northwest.
Finest and best Pullman vestibuled Buffet Sleepers and Palace chair cars on all branches.
No change of cars.
Best accomodations,
Quickest Line
and Lowest rates.
Fare same and all information as to rates, time, etc., cheerfully furnished by any agent of the Monon Route.

THE WILLARD
(LATE ALEXANDER'S HOTEL.)
Corner Jefferson, Center and Green Streets, opposite Court House, Louisville, Ky.
Recently renovated from cellar to roof. All Modern improvements, including steam heat, elevator, electric call bells and telegraph office. Entire house lighted with incandescent electric lights. Electric cars pass the door to and from all depots every minute.

Hopkinsville Kentuckian.

FRED. G. BARTLEY, Business Manager

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 25, - - 1892.

O. V. Passenger Trains.

NORTH BOUND TRAINS.

	Mail	Express
Hopkinsville	4.15 p. m.	4.50 a. m.
Gracey	4.30 p.m.	5.15 a.m.
Cerulean Springs	5.11 p. m.	6.01 a.m.
Princeton	6.10 p.m.	6.55 a. m.
Evansville	10.35	

SOUTH BOUND TRAINS.

	Mail	Accommodat'n
Evansville	10.05 a. m.	8.00 p.m.
Princeton	5.15 p.m.	5.00 a.m.
Cerulean Springs	6.06 p.m.	7.37 a.m.
Gracey	6.51 p.m.	7.46 a.m.
Hopkinsville	7.05 p.m.	9.12 am

Pullman Palatial Buffet cars between Louisville and Memphis. J. F. PICKETT, Agent.

L. & N. TIME TABLE.

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

No. 52 St. Louis Fast Mail	9.58 a. m.
No.54 St. Louis and Chicago F. Train	10.30 p. m.
No. 56 Nashville Accom.	3.20 p. m.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

o. 51 Southern Fast Mail	5.08 p. m.
No. 55 Fast Train	1.45 a. m.
No. 57 Nashville Accom	8.15 a. m.

Nashville Accommodation does not run on Sunday.

No. 54 makes no St. Louis and Chicago Fast Train have through trains sold and sleepers to Chicago and St. Louis.

Fast Line stops only at important stations and crossings. Has through Pullman sleepers to Atlanta, Ga.

J. M. ADAMS, Agent.

PERSONAL GOSSIP.

Mr. Virgil Garnett, of Pembroke, spent yesterday in the on business.

Miss Myrtle McCarley spent Saturday and Sunday at her home in Earlington.

Mrs. Rust and daughter, Miss Fannie, are visiting relatives in Todd county.

Mrs. Sarah Coleman attended the gathering of Christians at Nashville last week.

Tom Williams is absent visiting relatives in New Orleans and other Southern cities.

Miss Ruba Stone, of Kutawa, Ky., a niece of Hon. W. J. Stone, entered Bethel Female College yesterday.

Dr. T. S. McCall attended the Blood River Association, at Pleasant Valley Baptist church in Trigg county, last week.

Mrs. J. E. Stallsworth, presiding teacher in Bethel Female College, returned Sunday night from a brief visit to Louisville.

Ford Schmitt is expected home today from a trip to Chicago, where he attended the opening ceremonies of the World's Fair.

Rev. B. H. Hyde, of Henderson county, passed through the city yesterday on his way to hold a protracted meeting at Ebenezer Baptist church in north Christian.

Miss Majela Atta, who for a week had been a guest of a son of Gov. Brown at Clarksville, spent Thursday and Friday in the city. She is now in Springfield.

The Paragon Brand of meats is the best on earth. Ask your grocer for he Paragon Brand.

Hopkinsville is going to have a sure enough real estate boom next spring.

Matt Major is making a winning race for Sheriff and is coming down the home-stretch with every prospect of success.

There is talk of getting up another old-fashioned fair for 1893, with larger and more suitable grounds, and a kite shaped track.

The LaSalle-Rowell Company gave very satisfactory performances Friday and Saturday nights. Ingomar and Damon and Pythias were the plays.

At Paducah, Ky., two small boys got into a fight and John Vogel, aged 15, hit John Ross, aged 13, a hard blow on the neck, breaking his neck and killing Ross instantly. Vogel is held for murder.

Bud Ritchey, a wealthy farmer of Allen county, was assassinated by Wm. Moore, while he was riding along the road with his wife and baby His wife recognized the assassin. Moore is a well-to-do farmer and a neighbor, who is now under indictment for a similar attempt to kill Ritchey.

A debate lasting several days has just closed at Golden Pond, Trigg county. The contending champions were Rev. J. N. Hall, D.D., of Fulton, Ky., defending the Bible and Christianity in general, and a Mr. Putnam, an infidel from New York City. This section of Trigg, between the rivers, has been for some time tinctured with infidelity, but it will be a long time before anyone will again publicly attack the Bible in that part of "God's country." Dr. Hall so completely overthrew his opponent and demolished his arguments that the skeptical supporters of the New York man were content to give up the fight. Dr. Hall is the editor of the Baptist Gleaner, of Fulton, and took the names of 75 new subscribers in the community as the result of his debate.

The observance of Columbus Day by the children of the Public Schools attracted a large crowd of visitors Friday morning. The exercises were held in the yard and were inaugurated by raising the American flag upon a pole fifty feet high. Prof. Dietrich then read the President's proclamation, and the various grades of the school were then marched out in regular order and each carried out a short program of recitations or music, and after saluting the flag passed on and made way for the next class. This continued until twelve grades had been heard. The crowd was then taken inside and other exercises were held in the various rooms. The occasion was quite an event to the school children and the celebration was a pronounced success.

HERE AND THERE.

H. H. Bryant is burning a kiln of brick at Gracey.

Wedding presents in endless variety at T. G. Yates'. *

Frank Zinder will make your pants of Mayfield Jeans from $2.50 up. *

Miss Mattie U. Buckner, agent for Electropoise, at Richards, Klein & Co.'s

Quarles & Keatts, the Cadiz jewelers, handle diamonds, watches and jewelry. *

Dr. A. J. Knapp, the celebrated optician, will be at Dr. Young's office Nov. 1, one day only. *

Silver chests with 43 pieces of solid silver, complete sets, at Yates'. Something new. *

Christian county Democrats were never more in earnest. Every neighborhood is aroused.

Judge J. L. Pepper, born in 1829, and the oldest member of the Princeton bar, died last week.

Remember Gov. Brown's appointment at the Court House at one o'clock next Saturday.

Miss Ella Bartlett, of Wisconsin, preached two sermons at the Universalist church Sunday.

Gold spectacles $4.50 to $20.00, finest lenses made, at Quarles & Keatts', the Cadiz jewelers. *

Lew Dockstader and his Merry Minstrel associates will soon be here in one of their unrivaled programmes.

City taxes for 1892 have been due since 1st of June and must be paid. Call at once, pay and save costs.

S. G. BUCKNER, Collector.

Dr. A. P. Campbell, dentist, McDaniel building, up stairs, next door to Judge Landes' law office. Operating a specialty. *

Farmers, insure your tobacco barns and contents with the GIANT INSURANCE AGENCY.

LOND & KELLY, Managers.

Callis & Wallis, general insurance agents, are prepared to write risks on tobacco barns and contents. Best companies represented. *

All of our exchanges—daily and weekly—were filled with Columbus day literature. Candidates of all parties had a rest for one day.

"Laugh and the whole world laughs with you, weep and you weep alone." Then let's laugh, says jovial Lew Dockstader, the minstrel, as I hate to be alone in anything.

Many of our citizens attended the big gathering of the Christian denomination at Nashville last week. A large number of others also went over to the races.

The new meeting house of the Locust Grove Baptist Church, Trigg county, was dedicated on Sunday last by Rev. R. W. Morehead, D. D., of Princeton.

Thomas Rodman advertised a special sale of cut-price shoes for yesterday, and by nine o'clock had sold every one of the 125 pairs placed on sale. Who says advertising in the KENTUCKIAN does not pay!

Mock elections are being held in some parts of the State to teach the average voter how to cast his ballot. Some of the candidates will declare the November election a mockery when the returns don't pan out to suit them.

Poland China Boars and black Langshan Chickens for sale. Two large seven month boars, price $15.00 each. A few nice Langshan cockerels, price $3.00 per pair.

CHAS. E. BARKER,
Pembroke, or Kennedy, Ky.

The Monarchs of Owensboro, have been granted the privilege of operating electric street cars in that city and by Spring the electric sparks will be flying from the car wheels. When Owensboro starts to do a thing she does it in a hurry.

A new colored church, a frame store house and the O. V. depot are among the new houses going up in Gracey. A small sized boom has struck the town and 33 lots have been sold around the new depot site. The citizens are anxious to incorporate the town as soon as the proper steps can be taken.

The preparations for the observance of Columbus day entailed a great deal of extra work on the teachers and scholars and they are heartily glad it is over. They can console themselves, however, with the fact that they will not have to go through with it when the fifth centennial rolls round.

Mr. E. H. Brown has accepted a position with the popular dry goods men, Messrs. Richards, Klein & Co. Mr. Brown has had much experience in this line of business and is one of the most capable salesmen in the city. Polite and accommodating to all, he will bring increased popularity to his employers.

West Union Baptist church at Gracey is undergoing important alterations and repairs. The entrance has been changed from the south to the north end on account of the railroad, which ran within a few feet of the door, and new windows have also been put in. It will be when complete one of the handsomest country churches in the county.

Callis & Wallace sold last Friday the Frank Cox farm at Newstead of 300 acres to Mr. J. W. Riley, of Allensville, Todd county. The tract contains 265 acres and is one of the very best farms in Christian county. The price obtained was satisfactory and Mr. Riley, will in a short time move to Christian and take possession.

Dockstader is Coming.

The eminent comedian will soon be with us. Lew Dockstader, strictly speaking, is a Minstrel Comedian. He was not dragged in from the concert hall stage, nor whirled around the circuit in a barn-storming company, nor did he glide down a flight of greased stairs from the "legitimate." He was born, not made. He was baptized a Minstrel Comedian by a real old hardshell that preached banjo picking and Southern melody, down on the old plantation in the good old days "befoh de war, by gad, sir." Dockstader is the sun around which the other planets revolve. The planets are burning orbs of brilliancy and can be compared to the average minstrel performer as the sun can be compared with a tallow dip.

Above we present a cut of Dockstader as the original Knickerbocker. It is Lew as he appears in his first part costume. The same which he adopted at his Broadway Theatre, New York, and which he still uses this season with his newly organized company, and he is quite right in his claim that there is nothing neater or more pleasing to the eye in minstrel make-ups than the original Dockstader Knickerbocker First Part.

This organization will make their only bow to a Hopkinsville audience next Thursday evening Oct. 27th, at the Opera House. Among the leading features is an uproariously funny sketch, entitled "The Cake Walk," which calls for the full strength of the company in the cast, and the great musical act of Falke and Semons, which is a novelty and has received strong words of praise on all sides. Harry J. Clapham, the popular manager of this company, claims that it would be hard work to equal it and to excel it is an impossibility.

Oct. 31. Nov. 1, Nov. 2.

After a good deal of uncertainty in the matter, Judge Morrow and Clerk Frowse have finally settled upon the interpretation of the election law in regard to supplemental registration. "Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday preceding the election" will be construed to mean the three first days of the preceding week. These days will therefore be Monday Oct. 31, Tuesday Nov. 1, and Wednesday Nov. 2. City voters who have not registered for good and lawful causes can therefore do so on these three days and none others. Of course all country voters can vote whether they are registered or not.

Everybody buys Paragon Brand after a trial. The best meats on the market

MATRIMONIAL.

Mr. A. J. Kistner and Miss Lillie Samples, of the Crofton neighborhood, were married in the clerks office yesterday by Esq. Tinsley.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

Lee Claxton to Emma Deason.
A. J. Cato to Ida V. Fuller.
A. J. Kistner to Lillie Samples.

COLORED

Wash Radford to Arabell Willis.
Robt. Weaver to Ella Giles.

DEATHS.

FORBES—Died of consumption at his father's residence near Laytonville, Oct. 24, Mr. Elmore Forbes, aged 25 years. Will be buried at the Antioch church to-day at 12 o'clock.

Before applying elsewhere for money be sure to investigate the Hopkinsville Building & Loan Association. This is one of the oldest Associations in the State and has been in successful operation for 12 years.

Board of Directors: J. D. Russell Pres, Geo. C. Long, E. W. Henderson, C. W. Ducker, Wm. A. Long.

J. I. Landes, Secretary.
Thos. W. Long, Treasurer.

Literary Notes From the Century Co.

ONE OF WHITTIER'S LAST POEMS.

The three-page poem by John G. Whittier, which will appear in the November St. Nicholas Magazine, commemorates the visit of a party of young girls to the poet's home. It contains the following lines, which have a peculiar significance now that the good Quaker poet has passed away:

"I would not if I could repeat
A life which still is good and sweet;
I keep in age, as in my prime,
A not unhearful step with time,
And, grateful for all blessings sent,
I go the common way, content
To make no new experiment.
On easy terms with law and fate,
For what must be I calmly wait,
And trust the path I cannot see,
That God is good sufficeth me.
And when at last upon life's play
The curtain falls, I only pray

GOV. BROWN.

The State's Executive to Speak Next Saturday.

The address of Gov. John Young Brown on next Saturday, Oct. 29, at 1 o'clock p. m., will be the last grand rally of the Democrats in the present campaign. Gov Brown is without a superior in the state as a campaign orator and he will make a great speech. Every Democrat in the county, as well as other voters open to conviction, should be on hand to hear him. The Governor of Kentucky is very popular in Christian county and his visit here is taken as a special compliment to our county that Democrats will not fail to appreciate by turning out in force. Gov. Brown has only made one other set speech in the present campaign and his address here will be at the urgent solicitation of the committee, who esteem themselves fortunate in having prevailed upon him to come at a time when he finds it very difficult to get away from his pressing duties at the Capital.

The Governor will arrive at 10:25 Friday night and the people will have an opportunity to accord him a suitable welcome at the Phoenix Hotel Saturday morning.

Speaking this Week.

Local speakers will fill the following appointments in the county this week:

Ritter's School House, Palmyra district, Wednesday night Oct. 26, at 7 o'clock p. m.
Concord, Thursday 27th, 7 p. m.
Church Hill, Friday, 28th, 1 p. m.
Little River Union Hall, in Perry's School House district, Friday 28th, 7 p. m.

All Democrats are earnestly invited to attend these meetings. Messrs. Bush, Bell, Howell, Meacham or others will be on hand at each of these appointments.

When Nature

Needs assistance it may be best to render it promptly, but one should remember to use even the most perfect remedies only when needed. The best and most simple and gentle remedy is the Syrup of Figs, manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co.

Hurt in a Runaway Scrape.

Mr. John F. Elliott met with a very serious accident while engaged hauling water from a neighbor's well, Friday. He was on the wagon pouring the buckets of water into a barrel as his son William handed them up to him, when the mules drawing the vehicle, frightened it is supposed by the sound of the water, ran off and on to a pile of rocks, throwing Mr. Elliott upon them, breaking some ribs and inflicting other injuries in the way of severe bruises, but not of a dangerous character.

HOUSEKEEPERS

Read the following and save money and get the best,

SOLID PIECES OF Sterling Silver

Inlaid in the backs of SPOONS AND FORKS

At Points Most Exposed to Wear AND THEN

PLATED FOUR TIMES AS HEAVY AS Standard Plate.

WARRANTED To Wear 25 Years. WILL LAST A LIFETIME.

MORE DURABLE THAN LIGHT Sterling Silver AND NOT HALF THE COST.

EACH ARTICLE IS STAMPED "1 STERLING (SILVER) R L P"

A written guarantee will be given with each article sold by

M. D. KELLEY,

Who is sole agent for these goods in Hopkinsville, and also keeps the best makes of the

Rogers & Cher brands

ALSO

The Solid Silver.

Call and examine samples of the above goods and avoid buying goods that are being misrepresented to you every day.

NOW!

Now is the time to begin work on that Catarrh, Bronchitis or Lung Trouble.

Don't wait until the cold, hard winter is on you.

We can offer you a pleasant and certain remedy, and if you will call to see our agent he will give you a trial treatment free.

Write for our manual giving full particulars and many wonderful cures.

Specific Oxygen Co

W. R. FORBES, Agent.
Hopkinsville, Ky.

SPECIAL LOCALS.

Columbian Exposition.

The First National Bank has opened an account called "The Columbian Exposition Fund," and proposes a plan by which most any body may be able to attend the great fair in 1893. Particulars on application.

NOTICE.

To farmers of Christian and adjoining counties. I will have at C. H. Layne's livery stable in Hopkinsville on Saturday, Oct. 29, 1892, a car load of high grade Clydesdale and Norman brood mares for sale, from 3 to 6 years old, sound and broken to work. Weight from 12 hundred to 17 hundred pounds. Come and see the finest lot of mares you ever saw. G. W. SMITH,
North English, Iowa.

Farm for Sale Nov 7.

The fine and fertile farm known as the BOSTICK PLACE, near Gracey. It is situated on Sinking Fork creek and is directly on the O. V. Railroad, 6 miles west of Hopkinsville and 3 miles from Gracey. The tract contains 167½ acres less 5 acres deeded to the railroad. It is well improved, well watered and in a good state of cultivation. It has a promising young orchard, also a new barn just built. Has both a lasting spring and a good cistern. It is located in a good neighborhood, lying between the farms of Mrs. McCarty and Mrs. N. M. Cox, and is convenient to schools, post-office and churches. I will offer this valuable tract at public auction at the Court House door in Hopkinsville, at 11 o'clock a. m., Monday, Nov. 7, 1892.

JOHN J. REED.

One First-class 16 horse power Engine for sale at a bargain.

JOHN J. MITCALFE.

FARM AND House & Lot For Sale.

If not sold privately before, I will offer to the highest bidder at Court House door, on Monday, November 7th, a farm of 70 acres near Fairview, on which are a dwelling, barn and outbuildings. Also a house and lot on Elm street, in Hopkinsville, known as the John Brown place. Terms made known on day of sale.

S. P. ELGIN,
Executor.

Sept. 27—12 tm.

We will sell this week only 300 boxes paper at 4½c, former price 75 cts. Gaither & Wallace.

FOR SALE

A two story residence on west side of South Main street, adjoining C. M. Meacham's. The owner has secured a position in Clarksville and will sell at a bargain. Apply to

GARNETT & MOORE,
Real Estate Agents.

We have added to our paint department, white lead and linseed oil Give us a call.

Gaither & Wallace.

COWS LOST.

Strayed in July two milk cows, one large jet black, other small red. Inform P. C. STONE,
Church Hill.

Wooldridge & Co.

dealers in coal have moved to their new coal yard near Ohio Valley Passenger depot.

Fall Suitings.

Frank Zinder, merchant tailor, is just in receipt of fall supplies for suitings. Call and see them. Best work and lowest prices.

Sale Main St. Store House.

At Court House door at public sale at 11 o'clock Tuesday, Nov. 1st, 1892, the store house now occupied by Ben. Rosenbaum, adjoining the Garner Drug Store. For further information see H. R. Littell.

E. J. GOOCH AND WIFE.
EMMA LAYNE.

For pure wine and liquors, Gaither & Wallace keep the best.

Back From The East

With the FINEST and HEA PEST line of MILLINERY goods in the city. Every article purchased with an eye to please the most MOST FASTIDIOUS. All the ladies invited to CALL and INSPET. Remember the place,

NINTH STREET,
MRS. CARRIE HART.

OPERA HOUSE.

JUST ONE JOYOUS NIGHT.

Thursday, Oct. 27.

Lew Dockstader's Minstrels!

HARRY J. CLAPHAM, - - - Manager.
REALLY A MINSTREL IS STRONG!
MANY OLD FAVORITES! Many New Faces!
All united in an entirely new program.
Lew Dockstader's new successes! "BEFORE AND AFTER" and "WARD McALLISTER"

LETTER TO MY FRIENDS.

I have just returned from the East and think I can show you one of the prettiest stocks of DRESS GOODS, NOTIONS, HOUSEHOLD GOODS, DRAPERIES, STAMPED LINEN NOVELTIES and FALL WRAPS ever opened in this market.

A full line of CARPETS, RUGS and OIL CLOTHS, Stribley's Ladies' and Misses' Fine Shoes. A splendid line of Blankets, Underwear of all kinds, Etc., Etc. All of the above have been bought for CASH, and I don't intend to be undersold by any one. Please give me a call.

T. M. JONES.

FALL & WINTER GOODS IN.

Will give you prices astonishing the world in our line.

Milinery at dead low figures.

MORRIS COHEN.

X—EXCELSIORX—X

BEST WAGON MANUFACTURED.

Come to see us before you buy, we will save you money.

WheatSacks - - Wheat Sacks.

We have a large stock of the very best quality and we sell them cheap.

We Want You to Come

and go through our stock. We will be glad to see you and believe the when you examine our goods and get our prices on them, you will see that it is to your interest to trade with us.

We Want to Sell You

PLOWS, HARROWS, DRILLS and every kind of agricultural implement manufactured.

Also Hardware

of all kinds, which we thought in large lots for Cash and we are in a position to sell you cheaper than you can buy anywhere else.

Do You Want a Wind Mill?

If so, you want to see us immediately. We have sold and put into successful operation more Wind Mills this year than any other house in Western Kentucky and every one we have put out is giving absolute satisfaction.

Majestic Steel Range.

Best that money and skilled labor can produce, and at the cost of common cast iron. Send for catalogue and full particulars.

And When You Want

Lumber of any kind, rough or dressed. Or any building done, remember that our "Excelsior Planing Mills" are still in the lead, and we have the best facilities and largest experience as CONTRACTORS & BUILDERS. We have more different kinds of Buggies and everything else on wheels, all of best grade, which we bought by the car load and will sell them cheaper than ever before. We bought them to sell. Get our prices on anything you want in the Harness and Saddle line. We have a complete stock of the best quality of goods. Buy Rets of Rock Salt. We are headquarters for Bone Meal

FORBES & BRO.

GO TO

C. M. LATHAM'S

And look at the handsome line of new Fall Goods and Elegant New Carpets just received. Unequaled in the city.

GRAND DISPLAY —OF— FINE MILLINERY GOODS —AT— MRS. ADA C. LAYNE'S.

All the Latest Styles.

All The Ladies Invited.

WHERE SHALL I BUY MY DRESS?

Answer.

Where you can find the greatest variety to select from. If this is your opinion, and certainly it is, we desire to say

Look No Further

but come direct to us. Our line is superb, embracing every novelty of the season. It's certainly worth your time to call and let us show you our unequaled line. Hats, made to match any costume, just received on consignment. A large line of Ladies', Misses' and Children's Cloaks, at Prices never before offered in this city. Remember those who come first are more apt to find what they want and to get a fit.

Very Respectfully,

RICHARDS, KLEIN & CO.

Uniformly Low Prices.

HERMAN COX. ALEX. COX.

NEW FIRM, NEW GOODS, NEW STYLES.

HATS.

CRUSHERS—All the nobby shapes and colors. Just the things for early fall.

DERBYS—Everything new. The "World Renowned KNOX HATS"—all the nobby fall styles and colors.

SOFT HATS—We handle a complete line of STETSONS' best makes—examine our genuine BEAVER Hats—all styles.

MENS' SUITS. BOYS'

IT WON'T BE OUR FAULT if they are not as stylishly dressed as any BROADWAY SWELL, and when it comes to conservative business suits we are RIGHT IN IT.

DOUBLE BREASTED SUITS.

Are the latest and most desirable Suits for fall. See our line in Grays and Tans.

ODD PANTS.

We have tried ourselves in this line and our assortment of Cassimeres and Worsteds will dazzle your eyes. Come and see them. Nothing like it in the history of Hopkinsville's Clothing trade.

FURNISHINGS.

DRESS SHIRTS, NEGLIGEE SHIRTS, IMPORTED UNDERWEAR, ELEGANT HOSIERY, FINE NEKWEAR.

IN SHORT EVERYTHING.

COX BROS.

You Ought to Read a Daily Paper From the World's Fair City.

THE CHICAGO NEWS RECORD is as good as the best and cheaper than the cheapest. It prints all the news without fear or favor. It is an independent newspaper—it wears no party collar—and prints the news free from the taint of partisan bias. It gives all the news and tells the truth about it.

You Ought to Read the Chicago News Record.

Druggists Who Substitute.

Beware of the druggist or general dealer who when asked for Lemon Chill Tonic, has something "just as good" or "just like it." We say the person who habitually does this is not the person you want to put in something "just as good." There are many tonics in the world, but none claim to be better. Why then take the risk? The persons whose names are attached can tell you that Lemon Chill Tonic does every thing we claim for it. Price 50c.

For sale and guaranteed by R. C. Hardwick, Hopkinsville, and Mason & Wills, Newstead, Ky.

CHILD BIRTH . . . MADE EASY!

"MOTHERS' FRIEND" is a scientific ally prepared liniment, everyingredient of recognized value and in constant use by the medical profession. These ingredients are combined in a manner hitherto unknown

"MOTHERS' FRIEND"

WILL DO all that is claimed for it AND MORE. K Shortens Labor, Lessens Pain, Diminishes Danger to Life of Mother and Child. Book on "MOTHERS" mailed FREE, containing valuable information and voluntary testimonials.

Sent by express on receipt of price $1.50 per bottle

BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., Atlanta, Ga.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

LOCAL RETAIL MARKET REPORT.

Corrected Weekly by McKee, the Grocer.

Produce.

BUTTER—Fancy, select package 25c. Common lbs.

EGGS 12½c.

HIDES Green, good 8c; dry salt, good 8c; dry flint, good 8c; calf skins 10c.

POULTRY—Chicken 20 hens $3.00; springers $2.00; ducks per pair 50c; turkeys 8c lb; geese 50c; per pair.

WOOL—Nominal.

MISCELLANEOUS—Beeswax per lb. 18c; Tallow, rendered 3c; tallow in rough 2c.

DRIED FRUITS—Apples, bright 8c; evaporated 10; Peaches, unpeeled 8; peeled 20.

COFFEE—Green 20c, choice 25c; ordinary 18c; Roasted—Fancy 25c; choice 23c; ordinary 18c; Ground 25c.

SUGAR—Granulated 5¾c; powd. red and yellow 5c; conf. loaf 6½; extra C. 5; yellow 4½c.

RICE—Rice 6c; rice 7c.

Vegetables.

POTATOES—Choice Michigan bulk, per bushel 70c; N. Early Rose 65c.

Groceries.

APPLES—Selected, $3.00 per barrel.

ORANGES—Florida, per box, bright, $4.00.

LEMONS—Messina, fancy size, 300 per box, $5.50

Miscellaneous.

FLOUR—Patent $5; Standard $4.75.

PROVISIONS—Hams per lb. 12½c for country, 13½c for sugar cured; Breakfast bacon, 12½; 15c. Choice leaf lard, per lb. 8c.

WHERE THERE IS NO HIGHT.

At Midnight a Weird, Subdued Light, Bright Enough to Read By.

There is no night in Norway during June, July and August. Consequently as it was early in June we should have prepared for what after all was a real surprise, daylight at midnight, or rather a weird, subdued light, quite bright enough to read by. It was at Stavanger we first noticed it. This town, one of the most ancient in Norway, was the first part of that country we touched. From the North sea we entered a branch of the Bukken fjord and anchored at Stavanger, the quaintest town imaginable, with quaint wooden houses, and so quiet it seemed every one must be dead. None of the bustle and activity that accompany the landing of vessels in other countries, no matter at what hour.

As we neared our other vessel's side we saw people gathering about the landing. If they spoke it was so low it sounded like whispering. All about were rocky, bleak mountains, almost shutting in, it seemed, the small space the town was built in. Overhead, falling down upon the houses and people, was that strange midnight light. Were we after all only dreaming, or was this really an old Rip Van Winkle sort of town? A party of us decided to spend a little time prowling through the town. The spell of quietness all about fell upon us and we moved silently, speaking in low tones.

We found ourselves at 1 a. m. standing before an old cathedral built in the eleventh century, and founded by the famous Bishop Reinold. It had been burnt a century or two later, afterward rebuilt, and fully restored still later. As we stood there the light, flashing a beautiful coloring on the old building; far to the east the mountain tops fleecy clouds rested, still higher up was the beautiful, pale, blue Norwegian sky. When we returned to the vessel it was 3 o'clock, and the sun was an hour high. We slept profoundly for hours, and when again we found ourselves on deck we were steaming along through an inland sea, or rather we were inside the celebrated Sogne fjord, a fjord that extends along the west coast of Norway, 150 miles, and is not unusually smooth as the continuity of protecting islets and massive rocks wasonly broken for short stretches where so formed a great, natural breakwater.

For the first time since leaving Pittsburg we felt a sense of uneasiness took possession of us. We felt that we were really going into a foreign land. All about us was a frowning blackness of coast. And yet in the very blackness was a strange, yet fascinating, beauty. On either side stood great mountains of enormous rocks piled with a prodigal profusion one on the other, and islands formed of rocks; as we moved on and on still higher mountains, their top covered with glaring snow and sometimes extended far down the sides. Only here and there were bits of verdure, looking very much out of place, and wherever that occurred little hamlets nestled in the sheltered, and once noticed if the inhabitants ever left their lonely homes, for all about the mountains seemed almost perpendicular, almost straight down, thousands of feet, was the question that kept in that, in some way, they did, for down on the sea, in every direction, were the fathers, brothers and husbands toeing about in little fishing craft—stern, quiet men, so intent on their work they scarcely noticed us.—Philadelphia Ledger.

HOW TO READ A BOOK.

Useful Suggestions Concerning Household Literature.

"By whom is this book?" one friend asked another, referring to a volume which the first had laid down.

"I don't know. I never thought to look," was the reply.

The very first step in the proper perusal of a book is to ascertain what little negligent reader omitted to discover—dead of missionary work that they don't get credit for.

The Population of

Hopkinsville is about 7,000 and we work reading is at least only half accomplished with some affection of the throat and lungs, as some complaints are according to statistics, more numerous than others. We would advise all our readers to be sure to neglect the opportunity to call on their druggist and get a bottle of Kemp's Balsam for the throat and lungs. This little bottle cost Large bottle 50c. and $1. Sold by all druggists.

AN OVER-CIVILIZED BIRD.

The Most Elegant of the Canary Kind Has His Faults.

If you happen to see a very long, slender bird, with high, pound shoulders arching over its perch, and a tail pointing downward almost perpendicularly, you may be sure it is a Belgian canary. The Wooster street bird fancier, who raises canaries for fun and makes shows pay his rent, has one of the best received two of these birds from a friend upon his solemn promise that they shall never see the inside of a professional bird fancier's shop. The Belgian canary has so great reputation or popularity in this country, though he is the favorite with the bird fanciers of Edinburgh, Glasgow and Belfast, cities where the craze for caged birds possesses all sorts of people, and folks who have only enough money to live on, fancies decently will spend one hundred dollars a year upon lodging for their feathered pets. Edinburgh and Glasgow have their annual bird shows, and in these the Belgian canary is a feature.

The Belgian has got further away from his wild ancestors of the Canary Islands than any other kind of canary. The wild canary is a little brownish yellow bird with a touch of green, and the male is a little darker than the female, but the Belgian birds are liable to disease and seldom are strong. The largest Belgians measure eight inches, and the most slender can be passed through a large finger ring. It is the dude-like hanger and elegance of the Belgian that has given him a reputation, for he is hardly so good a singer as some of his plainer fellows, and he and his wife have highly improper notions as to parental duty. They usually hatch out two families a year, when the wife is in a mood for sitting, but it often happens that she destroys her eggs, and it is not unusual to take them from her nest to be hatched by some plainer hen with stronger maternal instincts. Sometimes the Belgians neglect their offspring after they are hatched, and the young are plucked to make a nest for the next young brood if no one interferes to prevent the out rage.

The Belgian is the final product of canary civilization, and there are signs that he is the product of a decaying civilization. His small family and weak parental instinct bear out Mr. Darwin's notions as to the result of getting too far from the parent stem, and generally it is found that the canaries which approach most nearly to their original aspect their ancestors of the wilds are the soundest and strongest birds. This may account for the greater popularity of the plain little German canary in this country. At the same time, the Belgians fetch at the lowest ten dollars apiece, while the Germans fetch two dollars and a half.—N. Y. Sun.

APPETIZING CREOLE DISHES.

Each Recipe Will Repay Study and Reward the Women That Uses It.

To make Virginia corncake put one and a half pints of meal into a pan. Add salt. Add one heaping tablespoon of lard. Add one heaping tablespoon of milk over one quart of sifted Indian meal and mix well together. When this stir in half a pint of wheat flour, a tablespoon of sugar, a little salt, and two well-beaten eggs. Bake in two good tin-ware and serve hot.

For orange marmalade take large, ripe oranges with thin, bright-colored rind, weigh them and allow to each pound of oranges one pound of loaf sugar; peel the yellow rind off one half of the oranges as thin as possible and throw it into cold water; put it over the fire, cover it with cold water, let it stean, and boil slowly until tender. While this is cooking break the rind from the other half of the oranges, take out the pulp and juice, throwing away the cores and seeds. Put the sugar in a porcelain-lined kettle with cold water, allowing half a pint of water for every pound of sugar; when it has melted as you have pounds of sugar, and add to the strips; stir sugar until dissolved, then let it cool; when cold add the peel clear and thick; skim off all the scum which rises; with a peach pound the boiled rinds until fine, then add them to the strips and boil ten minutes; stir well, now add the pulp, juice and grated rind, boil half an hour (it should be transparent), take off and partly cool; then fill into glass jars and tumblers and seal with writing paper.

Jumbalaye is a Spanish Creole dish. Wash one pound rice and soak it one hour. Cut up a cold roast chicken (after you have taken the skin off) in small pieces and add one slice of ham, fried a little; then chop fine, add the rice, chicken, and ham together, and pour over it one pint of hot water; put in a kettle and cover closely; set it where it will simmer slowly forty minutes; season with salt and butter.

To make a French plum dress and cut up two chickens, cover with boiling water, and cook until tender. Skim out, wash one pint of rice, leave enough of water to cover the chickens and cook to cook the rice in; cover, and when soft take out. Butter a large pudding dish, put half the rice in the bottom, spread butter over it, and put the chickens on top. Put pieces of butter between the chickens and more over the top, pour on the gravy, then the rest of the rice, and smooth it; then take yolks of two eggs and spread on top of the rice; bake in a moderate oven three-fourths of an hour. When you put the chicken over to cook remember to add salt.

For Spanish rolls sift one quart of flour, add to it a pinch of salt, one spoonful of yeast, two eggs well beaten, and half a pint of milk. Knead it and set in a warm place to rise. Next morning work in two tablespoonfuls of butter and make the dough into small rolls. Place on a tin and let them rise again before baking.—Creole Cookery.

THE TARIFF ON GOAT HAIR.

A Protectionist Paper Exposes the Injustice and Absurdity of It.

Judge Gray, of the United States supreme court, has just sustained the action of Collector Beard, of Boston, in classifying goat hair, mixed with wool, second class wool and making it dutiable therefore at 12 cents per pound.

In commenting on this decision the American Wool and Cotton reporter (protectionist paper) of Philadelphia says in its issue of September 29:

"Of course the court did not consider whether it was right or wrong to impose the pauper goat hair of Bombay or Russia is absurd or the reverse. The court simply decided that the proper phraseology of the McKinley bill, all goes back to the tariff act of 1883 provisions of class 3 of the wool schedule are therefore dutiable at 12 cents per pound, and the tariff act which was in force previous to the passage of the McKinley act, this goat hair was free of duty.

"As the law now reads, the hair of a primitive Russian or Bombay goat, worth 3 cents per pound, is dutiable at 12 cents per pound, while the wool of a Merino sheep that is not worth a cent a lorem might get in at 3 cents per pound or less.

"The supreme court has decided upon the exact reading of the law, and it has reached a decision that must be contrary to the intention of congress, and is absurd, the commercial value of which is from 2 to 3 cents per pound, and which has heretofore come in free of duty, has on hearing upon the question The McKinley schedule is replete with these inconsistencies, and a close study of the measure and the methods employed in constructing it will show that these seeming absurdities and ridiculous features did not get in by chance, but were cleverly devised schemes of the sugar trust, and they wanted, and were not scrupulous in reaching for it. And it is this feature of the McKinley bill that has caused odium upon it, and has cost the republican party a large number of votes.

"It seems absurd to talk about 12 cents per pound duty on common goat hair, and yet it is the law, and there is no escape from it.

"The Chio wool growers have gained their point, but we fail to see where it can benefit them in the slightest. It is plainly probable that they contemplate establishing a common goat industry; but it is certain that the "shanghaied swimmer"—to wit, the man who goes about a half-mile from shore.

"The man who goes to the seashore to swim had better be very sure of his strength before he attempts any lengthy excursions beyond the big surf near the shore. He can get all the excitement he wants, and more, too, perhaps, within a very short distance from shore, and no one will consider him cowardly if he "hugs close" and rides the breakers instead of going outside to exhibit his doubtful aquatic accomplishments.

"It is a notorious fact that it always the best and strongest swimmers who come to grief at the seashore and pay with their lives the penalty of knowing too much. The reason for this is because a man who has confidence in his own ability to keep afloat will take longer chances than the man who has no confidence in his ability to survive in the surf means to go under, to get into the maw of a marine pugilist who fights with a hundred hands and two dozen upper cuts, jabs and swings without a rest. If there is anyone about who is able to help the unfortunate swimmer is pulled out as limp as a bit of sea moss, and he may or may not recover or not he will ever get his breath back.

Perhaps the most ordinary danger of the seashore—if danger can be called ordinary—is what are known as the three waves. The breakers as a rule come in a series of three. Sometimes the three are small and sometimes are very large, but as a rule the sequence can about the same size. Imagine a bather inside the surf line with the surf breaking over a bar about fifty or one hundred feet from shore. Those big green waves that rise higher and higher as they come toward him do not seem very formidable. The first one rears its head before it reaches him with an angry wash; a curl of foam like a feather edge crops out along the top and he sees the white spume that the wave takes a most decided shoreward curl, the line of foam becomes deeper, and with a crash as it drops to a level and the bather finds himself thrown down in a cabdron of seething foam. Say he is in three feet of water on the level. After the wave has passed, the bather finds to his feet choking, gasping and half blind with the salt water. He doesn't really know what has happened to him, but he has a dim idea that something has hit him. Before he has time to collect his senses the second of the series is upon him, and he goes down again. He is dazed and confused, and he realizes himself hopeless. The third wave is always the finishing stroke, and gives the life-saver, if there is one, a chance to do some work. Guided by an outstretched arm thrust above the water involuntarily, or by a floating buoy, and with which the surf is playing foot ball, he drags the unsophisticated one out on the sand. That is the most common danger of the surf.

To a surf-swimmer it represents no danger at all. Notice the difference between the two. The experienced surfman knows to a dot the strength of the breaker, and when it will break, whether or not an undertow will be the result. In describing how to bathe in the surf I am going to give the language of perhaps one of the best swimmers in the surf on the New Jersey coast. He is Mr. T. N. Lillagore and he has not yet lost the air and bearing of a professional oarsman. He is big, brown and strong, with a decided personality, and gives one the impression that he could kick a goat without much trouble and would be a hard man to meet if he lined up on the opposing team. He has been spending his summers on the coast ever since he can remember, and has seen his share already about the surf than all of the life-savers from Barnegat to Sandy Hook.

"A good swimmer," he said, "if he is on a strange shore where there are liable to be any currents, will study them for hours before he enters the water, but as a rule, dangerous currents are few. He knows the coast he will wait until a wave is about to break, then make a dive through it; not too deep a dive, though, for sand will scrape like a file. If the surf is heavy and rapid, as soon as his head is out of the water he will look for and expect the undertow. If it break before it reaches him, he will dive under the whirling stretch of foam and take a lot of his weight off his feet. He will either ride over it or dive through it. If the undertow is dangerous, he looks upon the surf as an enemy if he is not careful, and as a means of giving the salvers a chance to drag him out if he ought. The most dangerous bathing is where there is a sea-push, or, as the salvers call it, a sea-pass. It is a current which runs from the shore carrying a channel between two sand bars. The waves breaking over the bars meet on shore and run out together in the deep channel. There is no chance for the ignorant swimmer who is caught in a sea-push. The experienced one will never swim against it, he will go with it, keeping his feet well up, until he gets a chance to cross it.

"The danger of the undertow is not great except in rare places. But in the cases of women and children the undertow might be considered as rather a bad thing. The way I do it is strong sea breaking well on shore by its backwash—woman or child down, in reading it will be comparatively easy then into a short distance with it. But the force and power of the undertow increases very much overestimated, and there is not much danger in it. When I have a hundred feet in water that I be were standing I only have enough reach to his waist."—Harper's Weekly.

BATHING IN THE SURF.

It Is Not Without Its Dangers and Footsoldy Men Take Rash Risks.

The swimmer who once becomes initiated in all the bring degrees of surf bathing invariably has his appreciation of still water. There is a spice of danger in the surf which makes it doubly attractive. There is something for him to battle with. Things are not all his own as in a pool. The contemptuous breakers so full of force as to bowl him over as easily as though he were a wooden nine pin are not really with all this, the dangers of the surf to a swimmer who knows something of the water are not great, perhaps, there are certain tides and currents which are so notable, yet so powerful, as to make prey of even lusty swimmers in the surface. But it is from the careless and over-confidence of the swimmer that drowning accidents are so frequent. For some years past a small newspaper published on the Jersey coast has announced with commendable regularity the arrival of the "champion swimmer"—to wit, the man who goes about a half-mile from shore.

The man who goes to the seashore to swim had better be very sure of his strength before he attempts any lengthy excursions beyond the big surf near the shore. He can get all the excitement he wants, and more, too, perhaps, within a very short distance from shore, and no one will consider him cowardly if he "hugs close" and rides the breakers instead of going outside to exhibit his doubtful aquatic accomplishments.

It is a notorious fact that it always the best and strongest swimmers who come to grief at the seashore and pay with their lives the penalty of knowing too much. The reason for this is because a man who has confidence in his own ability to keep afloat will take longer chances than the man who has no confidence in his ability to survive in the surf means to go under, to get into the maw of a marine pugilist who fights with a hundred hands and two dozen upper cuts, jabs and swings without a rest. If there is anyone about who is able to help the unfortunate swimmer is pulled out as limp as a bit of sea moss, and he may or may not recover or not he will ever get his breath back.

Perhaps the most ordinary danger of the seashore—if danger can be called ordinary—is what are known as the three waves. The breakers as a rule come in a series of three. Sometimes the three are small and sometimes are very large, but as a rule the sequence can about the same size. Imagine a bather inside the surf line with the surf breaking over a bar about fifty or one hundred feet from shore. Those big green waves that rise higher and higher as they come toward him do not seem very formidable. The first one rears its head before it reaches him with an angry wash; a curl of foam like a feather edge crops out along the top and he sees the white spume that the wave takes a most decided shoreward curl, the line of foam becomes deeper, and with a crash as it drops to a level and the bather finds himself thrown down in a caldron of seething foam. Say he is in three feet of water on the level. After the wave has passed, the bather finds to his feet choking, gasping and half blind with the salt water. He doesn't really know what has happened to him, but he has a dim idea that something has hit him. Before he has time to collect his senses the second of the series is upon him, and he goes down again. He is dazed and confused, and he realizes himself hopeless. The third wave is always the finishing stroke, and gives the life-saver, if there is one, a chance to do some work. Guided by an outstretched arm thrust above the water involuntarily, or by a floating buoy, and with which the surf is playing foot ball, he drags the unsophisticated one out on the sand. That is the most common danger of the surf.

To a surf-swimmer it represents no danger at all. Notice the difference between the two. The experienced surfman knows to a dot the strength of the breaker, and when it will break, whether or not an undertow will be the result. In describing how to bathe in the surf I am going to give the language of perhaps one of the best swimmers in the surf on the New Jersey coast. He is Mr. T. N. Lillagore and he has not yet lost the air and bearing of a professional oarsman. He is big, brown and strong, with a decided personality, and gives one the impression that he could kick a goat without much trouble and would be a hard man to meet if he lined up on the opposing team. He has been spending his summers on the coast ever since he can remember, and has seen his share already about the surf than all of the life-savers from Barnegat to Sandy Hook.

"A good swimmer," he said, "if he is on a strange shore where there are liable to be any currents, will study them for hours before he enters the water, but as a rule, dangerous currents are few. He knows the coast he will wait until a wave is about to break, then make a dive through it; not too deep a dive, though, for sand will scrape like a file. If the surf is heavy and rapid, as soon as his head is out of the water he will look for and expect the undertow. If it break before it reaches him, he will dive under the whirling stretch of foam and take a lot of his weight off his feet. He will either ride over it or dive through it. If the undertow is dangerous, he looks upon the surf as an enemy if he is not careful, and as a means of giving the salvers a chance to drag him out if he ought. The most dangerous bathing is where there is a sea-push, or, as the salvers call it, a sea-pass. It is a current which runs from the shore carrying a channel between two sand bars. The waves breaking over the bars meet on shore and run out together in the deep channel. There is no chance for the ignorant swimmer who is caught in a sea-push. The experienced one will never swim against it, he will go with it, keeping his feet well up, until he gets a chance to cross it.

"The danger of the undertow is not great except in rare places. But in the cases of women and children the undertow might be considered as rather a bad thing. The way I do it is strong sea breaking well on shore by its backwash—woman or child down, in reading it will be comparatively easy then into a short distance with it. But the force and power of the undertow increases very much overestimated, and there is not much danger in it. When I have a hundred feet in water that I be were standing I only have enough reach to his waist."—Harper's Weekly.

—Cheese Fagots.—Mix well together four ounces flour, two ounces butter, one ounce cheese, one egg, half a little cayenne pepper, some salt and one egg; roll out very thin, cut into little strips ten inch and twist each strip two or three times in a bundle and twist one around them, finish as if tied in a knot; bake in a hot oven to a golden color; when done dress them in a heap on a napkin and serve with a salad.—Housekeeper.

—Sponge Pudding.—Two cups of flour one tablespoonful of melted butter, one cup of powdered sugar, two eggs, white only, whipped stiff; two cups of milk; one teaspoonful of rose water or other preferred colorings; contract two teaspoonfuls baking powder. Rub butter and sugar to a cream, stir in gradually the milk, then the flour, the

---

WATCHING—Beware of dealers who switch off shoes when the buyer calls for some well-known price stamped on bottom. Such substitutions are made to deceive the unsuspecting, for profit, by the few who are willing to practice such deceptions.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3 SHOE FOR GENTLEMEN.

A genuine sewed shoe that will wear like iron, of the finest calf, stylish, easy and comfortable. Its equal cannot be found at any price. The only $3 shoe with the Celebrated Congress Button. Ladies' $3 Shoes, a popular shoe, with the same qualities which make those sewing $4 to $6. Boys' $3 Shoe, a very popular shoe for hard wear. Best calf, sewed, the most durable shoe for the money. Beware of dealers who offer shoes said to be "just as good" as those advertised by me, and who, when asked for W. L. Douglas $3 Shoes, will try to sell you something else, claiming it to be equally good. The fact is, they have made a profit on previous purchases of Fedtwed dealers, and it is for their interest to sell what they have on hand. Ask for W. L. Douglas $3 Shoe, and take no other. If you cannot find them, we can supply you. We make and sell more of these shoes than any other manufacturer, and guarantee their value by stamping our name and price on the bottom, which protects you against high prices and the profits of middlemen. We have no agents, and sell shoes at the lowest profit they can be made for, through dealers, who will supply you with any style you want, of the quality and at the price advertised. Purchasers of Fedtwed dealers are sometimes induced to buy shoes which they claim are just as good as those advertised by us, but which are not. Our shoes are sold by dealers everywhere, and we can usually supply our customers who live in small towns, with any style they want, through a nearby dealer. Our shoes are not sold by agents, nor do we sell by mail. Our $3 Shoe in the world. Ladies' $3 Shoe, Fine Calf, Hand Sewed, Extra Fine, Stylish, Easy and Durable. Ladies' $2.50 Fine Calf, Hand Sewed, Stylish and Durable. Ladies' $2 Fine Calf, Hand Sewed, Stylish and Durable. Gents' $2.50 Calf, Hand Sewed, Extra Fine, Stylish and Durable. Gents' $2 Calf, Hand Sewed, Stylish and Durable. Gents' $1.75 Best Boston